

national religious life. In the days ahead, his value as a leader becomes all the more important to the religious community as it must be capable of meeting the increasing challenges presented by generations of African-Americans who are seeking to revitalize their spiritual resources.

Dr. Clark is a visionary and a quintessential leader whose rare blend of innate biblical knowledge and scholarship makes him well suited for the many challenges that are routine occurrences in our society. Although he has a lengthy list of awards and accomplishments, Dr. Clark is most proud of the young people who have come to Christ because of his inspiration and teaching.

We are pleased that the Reverend Doctor Caesar Arthur Walter Clark resides in Texas's 30th Congressional District. Furthermore, I am proud of his many deeds and milestones as a pastor, an evangelist, a leader, and a citizen. I wholeheartedly offer commendations in recognition of his 65 years as an outstanding preacher and pastor. Today, I join members of the clergy, church members, Dallas citizens, and others to show appreciation and to acknowledge the many contributions and achievements by Dr. Clark, a man well worthy of praise.

HONORING BERNADETTE A. BUDDE

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 7, 1995

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Bernadette A. Budde, a woman who is legendary in Washington and across the Nation for her political acuity and her forthright personal style.

Bernadette A. Budde came to BIPAC in 1970 as a research analyst. In 1974, she was promoted to director of political education, and vice president, political education in 1984. She was named vice president in 1993.

She is responsible for the development and implementation of all BIPAC's political analysis programs that guide executives and business owners in effective political participation. These include the organization's conferences, briefings, and publications.

She edits Election In*Sight, a comprehensive monthly report on congressional campaigns, politics, and election regulation. Known as the bible for politically active business managers, Elections In*Sight is BIPAC's flagship production. Ms. Budde also is responsible for editorial direction of other BIPAC publications, including two quarterly newsletters, Politics and Action Report.

Her guidance on political campaigns, election law, and campaign finance is widely sought by congressional candidates and incumbents. She has authored a number of published articles, and speaks frequently to business and educational audiences.

Ms. Budde holds degrees from Marquette University and the University of Maryland.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in honoring Ms. Bernadette A. Budde for all of her accomplishments not only to BIPAC, but to national politics as a whole.

TRIBUTE TO PRIME MINISTER YITZHAK RABIN

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 7, 1995

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my sincere grief over the tragic and unexpected death of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. Mr. Rabin was a great peacemaker, a great leader, and a great man, one who will be remembered for generations to come. To the entire world community, his death is a great loss.

Yesterday, at the funeral ceremony, the President said that Yitzhak Rabin was not only a martyr for peace, but also a victim of hate. Mr. Speaker, in the 1990's this kind of hate has plagued the world with its destruction. We saw it in the refugee camps of death in Rwanda; in the embattled streets of East Timor; and in the mass graves of Bosnia.

Now, on the verge of a lasting peace in the volatile Middle East, we see this hatred in Israel. We see it in the bus bombings and in the gun shots in the Gaza Strip. And most recently we see it in the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin, a man who helped to bring about an agreement between Israel and Palestine on the White House lawn that in years past, people had only seen in their dreams.

It is said that you can kill a man, but not an idea. Mr. Speaker, I challenge those who yearn for a new era of peace and an end to the hatred that fuels conflict throughout this world to join Israel, the Palestine Liberation Organization, the United States, and all other parties to help find a path to peace, so that Mr. Rabin's death will not be in vain.

A TRIBUTE TO PRIME MINISTER YITZAHK RABIN

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 7, 1995

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, reflecting on Rabin's life, I realize that he has much in common with the prophets of the Bible. Like Abraham and Moses, Rabin pursued a vision amidst tremendous adversity. Rabin sought to fulfill the dream of establishing a Jewish state, of making his people a nation among the nations. In pursuing this vision, he demonstrated tremendous courage and leadership.

Rabin was the pragmatic general who understood that one cannot rely on diplomacy alone, but must also be prepared to defend oneself. To that end, he built up Israel's Defense Forces and led troops to victory against tremendous odds in Israel's numerous wars. In Israel's war of independence in 1948, Rabin played an integral role by serving as the commander of the Palmach's Harel Brigade and by repelling Egyptian forces from the Negev desert. In the 1967 six day war, as chief of staff of the Israel Defense Forces, Rabin brilliantly commanded Israel's defense forces in taking the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and the Golan Heights. As Prime Minister in 1976, Rabin authorized the legendary Entebbe military operation, in which Israel rescued 103 air-line passengers held hostage by the PLO.

Rabin's chief concern was always the security of the state of Israel. As Ambassador to the United States from 1968 to 1972, Rabin strengthened relations between the United States and Israel, persuading the United States to supply Israel with arms essential to its survival. As Defense Minister from 1984 to 1990, Rabin continued to strengthen Israel's military establishment. Rabin's focus on security is also apparent in his joint service as both Prime Minister and Minister of Defense from 1992 until his assassination.

Rabin was not just a superb strategist and war hero, but also a peacemaker. Although he witnessed thousands of soldiers die in the six day war and possessed a profound understanding of the strategic importance of the territories, Rabin pursued the dream of peace by signing an interim peace agreement with the Palestinians. In pursuing peace, Rabin hoped that Israel would become a normal state, a state no longer at war with its neighbors and a state that would no longer have to constantly sacrifice its young men to wars.

Rabin's leadership on the battlefield and at the peace table provides great lessons to us all. Unlike so many of our political leaders of our time, Rabin did not consult the polls to determine his policies. Instead, he followed a bold vision and refused to allow extremists to prevent him from realizing his vision of peace. No matter how low his public approval ratings were and no matter how many funerals he attended of Israeli victims of suicide bombings, Rabin remained steadfast in his commitment to implementing the Oslo agreement. Rabin was willing to make the ultimate sacrifice for peace and was justly rewarded for doing so when he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

The legacy of Rabin's life is tremendous. Nearly 100 years after the First Zionist Congress, convened in Switzerland in 1897, Rabin brought his country closer than ever before to peace with its neighbors. Those who came to pay their respects yesterday were a testament to the tremendous changes he brought about in the region. The attendance of 40 world leaders, including Jordan's King Hussein and Egypt's Hosni Mubarak, demonstrates the respect he instilled in so many people for his leadership, including his former enemies.

The assassination demonstrates that the peace process is a fragile process and therefore, the United States must remain unequivocally committed to our close ally Israel.

Rabin served Israel as both a warrior and a peacemaker, continually pursuing the dream of political normalcy for Israel. May his memory be a blessing to us all and may we learn from his extraordinary example of leadership, vision, and courage. Our thoughts and prayers are with his wife Leah, his loving family, and all the people of Israel during this sad and difficult time.

TRIBUTE TO TAMARAC VICE MAYOR IRVING KATZ

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 7, 1995

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today I'd like to pay tribute to Irving Katz, a dedicated community leader in Tamarac, FL. Irving lead a life filled with community involvement which was exemplified by his service as

vice mayor until he passed away earlier this month of leukemia. Yet, despite his illness, Irving stayed very active, working up to 2 days before his death.

Indeed, Irving loved city government and spent years trying to develop his community. And develop it he did. A retired building contractor, Irving spent years advocating on behalf of economic development projects that would revitalize the community. When the Tamarac Commerce Park project came to fruition this year, Irv's hard work, expertise in construction, planning, and community development were recognized, and, more importantly, appreciated.

Not only was Irv a builder of community centers, but he was also a builder of community. Each year, Irv could be found walking for the March-of-Dimes and participation in Tamarac Elementary School events. Irv gave back to his community and for this we are grateful. He was also a loyal friend to me for many, many years. Irv, you will be missed.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH RED BANK, NJ

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 7, 1995

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, this week marks a very special occasion for all of the people of the Calvary Baptist Church in Red Bank, NJ. For the week beginning on November 6, and culminating next Sunday, November 12, the church will mark its 100th anniversary. On Saturday, November 11, an anniversary banquet at Lane Hall at Fort Monmouth will be held to commemorate this joyous occasion.

Mr. Speaker, throughout its long and illustrious history, Calvary Baptist Church has been an important institution—not only for its members, but for the entire community. The church has played a central role in both the spiritual and secular lives of its members. While many changes have confronted the church, the Red Bank community, and indeed, our entire society over the past century, the church has stood as an anchor of stability, strength, hope, and sustenance for its members.

Mr. Speaker, on this occasion, it gives me great pride to offer my congratulations to Rev. Dr. Dwight Crist Northington, pastor, John C. Dixon, Jr., and Donald Cameron, cochairpersons of the board of trustees, Ann Byron, church clerk and publicity cochairperson, and Peggy Allgood, publicity cochairperson, and all of the members of Calvary Baptist Church as they celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Calvary Baptist Church.

WINNING THE COLD WAR

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 7, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the revisionist drumbeat has been deafening lately, this time in an attempt to belittle the accomplishment of

President Ronald Reagan in winning the cold war through his policy of peace through strength.

We are being told that the Soviet Union fed us tainted information, causing us to overspend wildly on defense. The best response to this disinformation campaign came in today's Washington Times editorial, which points out that it is dubious, at best, that the former Soviet Union would want us to overspend on the defense buildup which contributed to winning the cold war.

Mr. Speaker, I suspect that this entire campaign is inspired by those who want to unilaterally disarm this country and transfer Pentagon funds to their favorite social programs. Beyond that, I will be glad to let the times editorial speak for itself, and proudly place it in today's RECORD.

[From the Washington Times, Nov. 7, 1995]

FIGHTING THE COLD WAR (WITH SOME SUCCESS)

"[T]he tainted reports tended to overstate Soviet military and economic strength, perhaps to deter America from confrontation, perhaps to encourage excessive defense spending."—New York Times editorial, Nov. 2, 1995.

"Just as Ronald Reagan undertook (with some success) to challenge the Soviets to a bankrupting economic and technological competition, did the Kremlin then try to make Americans waste their assets and energies too?"—Washington Post editorial, Nov. 3, 1995.

Well, now we know. The revitalization of national defense during the Reagan presidency, which led directly to victory in the Cold War and contributed to the collapse of the Soviet Union's Evil Empire, not only was a waste of money. But it was a commie plot, too.

The New York Times vigorously opposed both the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) and President Reagan's indomitable determination to rebuild U.S. national defenses in order to avoid negotiating strategic and conventional arms reductions from a position of weakness. History has confirmed the wisdom of Mr. Reagan's policies. But with the perfect vision of hindsight, the Times wants to nitpick about a fighter program here or a radar system, there, even as defense spending is plunging toward 2.9 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) by 2000.

Considering that the Soviets were keenly aware (even if the CIA wasn't) of their growing economic weakness relative to the economically reinvigorated United States, their double agents might understandably have sought to deter confrontation by providing tainted information. After all, not only was the Soviet economy on the verge of collapsing under the unsustainable weight of peacetime military spending approaching 25 percent of GDP. But the entire world witnessed the indisputable inferiority of Soviet conventional arms (fighter aircraft, surface-to-air missiles and tanks) during the 1982 Middle East war as the U.S.-equipped Israeli air force destroyed the Soviet-supplied Syrian forces.

What's harder to make sense of is the notion that the gremlins of the Kremlin were providing tainted information "to encourage excessive defense spending" or to "try to make Americans waste their assets and energies"? The Times argues that these Soviet-supplied tainted assessments, which the CIA forwarded to U.S. policymakers, "may have contributed to billions in misdirected [defense] spending."

But which weapons systems, exactly, was the Kremlin seeking to promote? Why on earth would Moscow want us to develop a

new generation of stealth aircraft, from the strategic B-2 bomber to the Air Force's F-22 fighter or the Navy's carrier-deployed (since canceled) A-12 bomber? Stealth cruise missiles? Indeed, as the F-117A stealth fighter-bomber demonstrated over Baghdad in 1991, stealth technology essentially rendered worthless the massive surface-to-air-missile defense systems that the Soviets had invested hundreds of billions of dollars to deploy. Yet the Times complained about this year's outlay for the F-22, and The Post reported about possibly unnecessary expenditures for aircraft radar systems. The Soviets tricked us into buying weapons that would exploit their vulnerabilities? Very clever.

Despite the incessant catcalling of his opponents—including Bill Clinton's Oxford roommate and deputy secretary of state, Strobe Talbott—Mr. Reagan relentlessly pursued his "peace through strength" policy, eventually proving all the naysayers wrong. Take another look, for example, at Mr. Talbott's then widely acclaimed 1984 book, "Deadly Gambits," which attacked Mr. Reagan's strategy on intermediate nuclear forces. In 1987, no less a personage than Mikhail Gorbachev completely vindicated Mr. Reagan's policies by agreeing to eliminate the SS-20 missiles—the so-called "zero option" that Mr. Talbott derided.

Forced to acknowledge that Mr. Reagan met the Soviet challenge—note the begrudging parentheses "(with some success)"—The Post and other revisionists still insist on portraying his brilliant defense buildup strategy as extreme, overblown and partly unnecessary. Here's some unsolicited advice for them: Ronald Reagan won the Cold War. Deal with it. Get over it. Get on with life.

IN SUPPORT OF SELLING A CONGRESSIONAL HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 7, 1995

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, in January, the House Republican Conference passed a resolution calling for:

The sale of a congressional building to the private sector as a clear statement to the American people of our commitment to shrink the size of the Federal Government.

In order to meet that commitment, a task force of interested Members was created in order to develop a proposal that would allow the Republican Conference to meet its commitment to "sell a congressional building."

As a member of that task force, I am here to voice my support of the plan to sell 501 1st Street, SE, in order to fulfill the House Republican Conference resolution. According to the Architect of the Capitol, it is my understanding that this property could bring an estimated sale price of over \$2 million. I can't think of a better way to show the American people Congress' intention to shrink the size of the Federal Government than by divesting itself of this property.

Upon the sale of 501 1st Street, the task force proposes the relocation of the Architect of the Capitol engineering and related support activities to the Ford House Office Building and the transfer of the House Child Care Center also to the Ford House Office Building.

Considering that Congress abolished three standing committees, a quarter of all committee staff, and eliminated all the legislative